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      UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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      SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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      UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
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                                              23 Cr. 490 (SHS)
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                v.
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      ROBERT MENENDEZ, WAEL HANA,
      and FRED DAIBES,
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                     Defendants.
                                              Redacted
 7
                                               New York, N.Y.
 8
                                               April 29, 2014
                                               3:05 p.m.
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      Before:
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                           HON. SIDNEY H. STEIN,
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                                               District Judge
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                                 APPEARANCES
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      DAMIAN WILLIAMS
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           United States Attorney for the
           Southern District of New York
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      CESAR DE CASTRO
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(Case called) 1 MR. MARK: Good afternoon, your Honor. Eli Mark on 2 behalf of the government. With me at counsel table is 3 Christina Clark from the National Security Division and Daniel 4 Richenthal from the U.S. Attorney's Office. 5 THE COURT: Good afternoon. 6 MR. FEE: Good afternoon, your Honor. Adam Fee for 7 Senator Menendez. 8 THE COURT: Good afternoon. 9 MR. LUSTBERG: Good afternoon. 10 THE COURT: Let's see if we can get the microphone on. 11 I don't know. Maybe we don't know how. 12 Go ahead. 13 MR. LUSTBERG: Lawrence S. Lustberg from Gibbons P.C. 14 With me are Anne M. Collart and Christina LaBruno. 15 MR. FEE: She ran out to get the book. 16 MR. LUSTBERG: On behalf of Mr. Hana. 17 THE COURT: Good afternoon. 18 MR. DE CASTRO: For Mr. Daibes, Cesar De Castro. Good 19 20 afternoon, Judge. THE COURT: Good afternoon. Good afternoon. Please 21 22 be seated. When am I going to get the government's response to 23 the Rule 15 deposition request? 24 MR. RICHENTHAL: I thought the Court might ask that 25

question. Given other work and filings, if we could have till early next week, we would appreciate it.

THE COURT: No. No.

MR. RICHENTHAL: OK. I always try my second best if I can't get my first best. How about Friday? I will candidly tell the Court earlier would be substantially difficult given, among other things, the expert preclusion motion that we're working on.

I can see the Court is still not thrilled. Can I get Thursday?

THE COURT: Basically, do you know what the response is going to be?

MR. RICHENTHAL: It's not written. The response is going to be opposition. I'm happy to explain in sum and substance why, if the Court would like.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. RICHENTHAL: So the issue here I would frame as follows: Irrespective of whether the pertinent fund, that is, Heritage, either was or was not connected to the government of Qatar, there's no evidence whatsoever -- I'm not aware that the defense is even taking a contrary position -- that either Mr. Menendez or Mr. Daibes were aware of the connection or lack thereof.

To put a finer point on it, the issue for trial as to this piece of the scheme is whether, at the time Mr. Daibes

provided certain things of value to Mr. Menendez, Mr. Daibes expected Mr. Menendez to take official action to benefit the government of Qatar and Mr. Menendez knew he had that expectation. Whether in fact the fund was connected or not connected, or how connected it was, was not, to our knowledge, contemporaneously known to either man, and therefore, it's missing an important link to the events of this case. For that reason, we don't think it meets the very high standard for a Rule 15 deposition.

THE COURT: Get that to me as soon as you can. Thursday at the latest.

MR. RICHENTHAL: OK.

THE COURT: All right.

In the submission, Mr. Fee, you said the three deponents are unwilling to appear voluntarily. Did that mean that what they want is a letter rogatory and will appear, or does that mean that they don't want to appear?

MR. FEE: The latter, your Honor.

THE COURT: That they would fight any appearance?

MR. FEE: That's right, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

The government's -- I'm sorry, the defense's request in regard to exhibits, the government submission, which I just read this morning, says they told you what was for ID, that is, the AFs were for identification. They told you what parts of

the exhibits they intend to introduce as opposed to what exhibits were solely for identification. You said otherwise.

MR. FEE: That's right, your Honor. It's not accurate that they've told us. What they have --

THE COURT: The government's lying to you?

MR. FEE: Well, I think they're saying two things in that letter, your Honor. What they say later on is it's a rolling process.

THE COURT: No, I --

MR. FEE: That is true. But, first, that they told us is not true.

MR. RICHENTHAL: I don't have my phone with me, for obvious reasons, and I want to go back and look at the correspondence to get granular, but to my knowledge, and I haven't been the lead on this, we did tell the defense that, and that letter was vetted by the whole team before it was filed.

THE COURT: I can't decide that, as to who misrepresented to whom. I don't like preemptive motions by the defense because that depends upon whether or not you were told. Let's make sure that it's clear, government, that you've let them know what's for identification and what's going to be introduced as exhibits.

I understand there's a lot of time pressure on everybody's part here, including the Court. The Court feels

the time pressure. Get those summary charts to the defense as quickly as you can. It's not unusual that things will be done on a rolling basis, but let's get them out.

All right. Understood?

MR. RICHENTHAL: Understood. And, in fact, multiple were sent over the weekend.

THE COURT: I saw you that. That's in the submission. That's why I thought it made sense for me to talk to the group, because it looks like the speed's picking up and things came through over the weekend.

I take it, Mr. Fee, to that extent you'll agree with the government?

MR. FEE: Absolutely, your Honor. We're happy with the pace since our filing.

THE COURT: Well, fine. Glad to hear that.

Now, let's turn to the matter at hand. The question is why the five documents at issue are relevant and admissible. It's an evidentiary determination by me. The defendant has the burden on these evidentiary issues.

The parties know by now that I'm always looking forward to the parties working together and agreeing to what they can and stipulating to what they can. So my first question is there was much talk about stipulations. What, if anything, has been arrived at?

MR. MARK: So --

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THE COURT: Also, just like I want cooperation and I understand a certain amount of contretemps is understandable. I don't want unnecessary contention, and I also don't want to decide things that don't need deciding. So if there are stipulations here that obviate evidentiary rulings, I'm taking it.

Sir.

MR. MARK: Your Honor, we've taken all of your comments previously in the case to heart.

THE COURT: Everybody does. It doesn't lead to any results. Go ahead.

MR. MARK: Well, in this case --

THE COURT: Sometimes it does.

MR. MARK: In this case, I'm pleased to say I do think it's leading to results. There are five items that are the subject of the defendants' notice. The government has been engaging on two particular items, stipulations that would obviate the Court needing to rule on summary substitution 2 and 5. We've received draft stipulations for both 2 and 5 from the defense. We have given feedback and comments to the first one we received, which was summary substitution two. And we understand from the defense that we're very close to an agreement, which I hope that we can reach very soon.

So I think, given the nature of those discussions, both parties believe that it's unnecessary for the Court to

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rule on summary substitution 2 to begin with.

THE COURT: And 5?

MR. MARK: And as to 5, we've received a draft stipulation. We have reviewed that. We think, based on the ability for us to negotiate summary substitution 2, that also we do not think the Court needs to rule on summary substitution 5, and we anticipate the parties are going to be able to reach agreement and will be able to reach agreement soon on those.

So for today's purposes, we believe that we can take off, from what the Court needs to decide, summary substitution 2 and summary substitution 5, and we would just ask the Court to rule on the other three items that the defendant has noticed, which are

THE COURT: I appreciate that. Right now I'm not going to do summary substitution 2, summary substitution 5.

I'm going to assume they will be dealt with by stipulation. If they're not, let me know sooner rather than later.

I gather, Mr. Richenthal, from what you started out with that I'll be getting a motion to preclude certain of the noticed experts from the defense?

MR. RICHENTHAL: Yes, three of them, your Honor.

THE COURT: When will that be?

MR. RICHENTHAL: If I could have till Wednesday, I'd appreciate it, but --

THE COURT: Of this week?

MR. RICHENTHAL: Yes.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. RICHENTHAL: Great.

THE COURT: Yes. Obviously, I haven't seen -- I don't believe I've seen the expert notice itself, so make sure that's included.

MR. RICHENTHAL: We would be sure to include that.

Can I flag something on that just because the Court said it?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. RICHENTHAL: And it actually may be more efficient. The defense, in providing us those notices -- and I'm referring to Mr. Menendez, not Mr. Hana -- indicated it believes they're subject to the protective order in this case and therefore cannot be filed publicly. We don't think --

THE COURT: What cannot be filed publicly?

MR. RICHENTHAL: I don't want to speak for the defense, but Mr. Menendez's defense team advised us it is taking the position that the expert notices it provided to us are covered by the protective order and, accordingly, cannot be publicly filed. We don't think that's accurate, and we think they're going to become judicial documents subject to the First Amendment and common law rights of access.

So we propose to file them publicly. Obviously, we would redact any personal information, the expert's phone

number, for example. But otherwise we could, of course, provide the notices to the Court, and we think they should be provided publicly, that is, ECF filed along with our document.

MR. FEE: Your Honor, it's terribly sensitive information relating to mental examinations of a public figure. Whether it's covered by the protective order, I would think -- I would submit there is ample ground for it to be not filed publicly for that reason. If we're redacting phone numbers --

THE COURT: I don't see that. That's going to be part of your defense. Is that going to be part of your defense?

MR. FEE: It may be part of the defense, your Honor. The idea here is they're trying to keep it out of the case. I don't think we need to file this publicly and expose that information if the Court may end up saying, I'm not going to permit this testimony.

It's a matter of privacy, your Honor. If we are compelled and permitted to put this on, of course it will all be public, but if this is an exercise that ends -- and, obviously, we don't want it to -- ends with the Court saying this is not going to be presented to a jury, then I don't think there's any reason to, today, expose that information to the public, given that he is a public figure.

THE COURT: What's your response?

MR. RICHENTHAL: My understanding of the case law and the First Amendment common law rights of access to judicial

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documents is it does not matter whether the motion is to preclude or to admit. If the court's being asked to decide a matter in a criminal case, it must be public absent very targeted redactions for specific things. I'm not aware of any motion to preclude an expert that could be litigated entirely under seal. We do not think that's appropriate.

MR. FEE: Well, that's not true, your Honor. You can certainly redact from the public record particular items appended to motions that reveal confidential mental health information. We're not saying the entire matter should be submitted under seal. The notice itself references the findings of a psychiatrist with regard to the defendant. I think it's perfectly reasonable, if the application by the government is that this should never be put in a public courtroom, to redact certain aspects of the notice.

THE COURT: Well, I would understand -- is there a diagnosis that you're presenting in court in these papers?

MR. FEE: Yes, that is exactly what is referenced in the papers.

THE COURT: All right. You can redact the diagnosis itself. Everything else is publicly filed.

MR. RICHENTHAL: I'm sorry, your Honor. This may be difficult to do without the document in front of you. There's no diagnosis. It asserts a purported --

THE COURT: Do you have the document?

(212) 805-0300

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MR. FEE: I don't have it with me, your Honor. I apologize. I was not prepared to argue this today.

May I suggest that we have a back and forth with the government, and then if we need to, as a last-ditch effort, we could come to the Court with a letter?

THE COURT: All right. If need be. But by the same token, it seems to me that what we're doing here, at least up until the next sentence or two, is not part of the Section 6 CIPA hearing.

MR. FEE: I agree, your Honor.

THE COURT: So what we're doing up to now should be part of the public record.

MR. FEE: I agree, your Honor.

MR. RICHENTHAL: We also agree.

THE COURT: It presents a problem in and of itself because the press did not have notice of this discussion. But I take it, just as happened last week, the purpose of the hearing was a CIPA hearing, which would be sealed. So I'm going to direct that up until this moment the transcript be — a transcript be made and filed on the public record.

Does the reporter understand?

From now on it will be part of the CIPA Section 6 sealed hearing.

MR. MARK: So, your Honor, if I just may, with one caveat, I believe in our prior discussion we referenced by name

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the different items that were noticed in the Section 5. So we 1 would ask that, just to the extent that there's references to 2 particular items that were referenced, 3 , in particular, that those be redacted but 4 5 only that. THE COURT: Yes, that makes sense. 6 Pass the transcript by the government and the defense, 7 but that's correct, to the extent we're talking about 8 the summary substitutions, that's sealed. 9 But the government will and the defense will direct you as to 10 what has to be redacted. 11 Government, that includes my beginning when I'm 12 talking about information that is relevant and admissible. 13 MR. MARK: And we'll endeavor to review that as 14 quickly as possible, just like last time. 15 THE COURT: OK. 16 000 17 18 19 20 21 22